UNITED
NATIONS

TD

United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development

Distr.
GENERAL

TD/B/C.5/135
5 February 1991

Original: ENGLISH

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Special Committee on Preferences
Eighteenth session
Geneva, 10 May 1991
Item 5 of the provisional agenda

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs
Introduction and summary		1 - 5
Chapter		
I.	Mobilization of support for technical co-operation activities on the GSP and other trade laws	6 - 9
II.	Technical co-operation activities on the GSP and other trade laws in 1990	10 - 20
	A. Advisory missions	11
	B. Training activities	12 - 15
	C. Support to specific activities by member States	16 - 19
	D. Fund-raising missions	20
III.	Future of the technical co-operation activities on the GSP and other trade laws	21 - 23

GE.91-50168/2984B

CONTENTS (continued)

Annex

I. Estimated expenditures in support of UNDP/UNCTAD global technical co-operation activities through trust fund and in-kind contributions from preference-giving countries in 1990

II. Summary of contributions to GSP technical co-operation activities in 1990

III. Summary table of activities undertaken in 1990 and number of participants who received training

IV. Summary table of national and regional seminars and participants who received training from 1984 to 1990 by the UNCTAD Technical Co-operation Programme on the GSP (including UNDP funded regional projects)

V. Tentative GSP and other trade laws seminar schedule for 1991

SURVEY OF THE QUALITY AND USEFULNESS OF UNCTAD PUBLICATIONS AND OF THEIR END-USERS

The UNCTAD secretariat, in the context of its programme evaluation activities and in response to intergovernmental requests, is seeking the opinions of end-users in order to have basic data for assessing the quality, usefulness and effectiveness of *inter alia* its research reports and publications. As the success of such an exercise is critically dependent on an adequate rate of response we should appreciate it if you would take time to answer the questions below and submit any other comments that you may have concerning the current document.

1. **Title or symbol number of document** . . . . . .

2. **When did you receive the document?** . . . . . .

3. **How did you receive the document?** *(tick one or more boxes)*

Through Permanent Mission to United Nations	( )	From UN bookshop	( )
From ministry or government office	( )	From university libraries	( )
Directly from UNCTAD secretariat	( )	Own request	( )
By participating in an UN/UNCTAD intergovernmental meeting	( )	UNCTAD initiative	( )
		Other (please specify)	. . . . .
By participating in an UN/UNCTAD sponsored training course or seminar	( )	. . . . .	
		. . . . .	

4. **For what main purposes do you use the document?** *(tick one or more boxes)*

Policy formulation	( )	Education and training	( )
Analysis and research	( )	Management	( )
Legislation	( )	Other (please specify)	. . . . .
Background information	( )	. . . . .	

5. **How do you rate the document as regards:**

Its usefulness to your work *(tick one box)*

Extremely useful ( ); Very useful ( ); Useful ( ); Marginally useful ( ); Not at all ( ).

Its quality, in terms of the following aspects *(tick one box in each case)*:

	Outstanding	*Excellent*	*Good*	*Adequate*	*Poor*
Presentation and readability	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Originality of ideas	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Wealth of information	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Up-to-date information	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Technical accuracy	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Quality of analysis, including objectivity	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Validity of conclusions	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Clarity of recommendations	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Comprehensiveness of coverage	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

6. **Other observations** *(if any)* . . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Finally, we would appreciate it if you could provide the following information about yourself:

Name . . . . . .Occupation/Functional title . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

Your answers are for internal use and will be kept confidential. Thank you for your co-operation.

Please forward the questionnaire to : PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION AND EVALUATION UNIT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
PALAIS DES NATIONS – CH-1211 GENEVA 10

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1. This report covers the UNCTAD Technical Co-operation Programme on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for the period January-December 1990. The report has been prepared to assist the Special Committee on Preferences at its eighteenth session in its consideration of GSP technical co-operation activities.

2. The delivery of technical co-operation activities on the GSP and other trade laws remained high in 1990. This was mainly due to increased demands for such assistance, but was also due to resources provided by the UNDP-financed regional projects and support from the Geneva-based UNCTAD GSP Programme financed by trust funds. 1/

3. In 1990, 50 activities were undertaken in all regions of the world. These included, among others, 24 training seminars/workshops and 7 advisory missions. In all, 1,107 participants from 24 preference-receiving countries benefited from these training activities.

4. Total extra-budgetary funding for global GSP activities in 1990 amounted to slightly over $1 million, of which UNDP accounted for approximately $500,000, with the remainder arising from trust fund contributions from member States of UNCTAD. In-kind and central trust fund contributions of all kinds amounted to $521,400 in 1990, of which trust funds for specific purposes amounted to $324,300, in-kind contributions to $93,700 and central trust funds to $103,400 or 20 per cent of total funding. The latter amount in general trust funds was made available to operate the Geneva-based UNCTAD GSP Programme which services all projects in the network. In view of the large number of activities requiring substantive, technical and administrative backstopping, increased central trust funds for financing support personnel (a deputy co-ordinator and a secretary), training, travel and administration are indispensable if the anticipated activities for 1991 are to be carried out. In this regard, $80,000 have so far been pledged by China, Sweden and Switzerland. Consequently, if more central trust funds are not made available, there will have to be a cutback and/or a postponement of the planned programme for 1991 (see annex V).

5. The growing and/or new training activities in Africa and Eastern Europe are creating an increased awareness and interest in the GSP which is leading to more requests for training activities. These activities are particularly important for developing countries which have newly emerging export supply capabilities where the GSP can assist them to increase the foreign-exchange earnings needed to attain their development objectives.

Chapter I

MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES ON THE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS

6. The UNCTAD Technical Co-operation Programme on the GSP and Other Trade Laws currently consists of two UNDP-financed regional projects, a UNDP-financed national project in Indonesia, an interregional project (financed by the Government of Japan). The UNCTAD Programme provides logistical, administrative and technical support to all projects and is funded almost entirely by funds-in-trust.

7. The following three categories of trust fund contributions are made by member States:

(i) Firstly, central trust funds, which provide the only source of finance for the operational aspects of the Programme in support of global technical co-operation on the GSP, are primarily used to cover the salaries of support personnel (a Deputy Co-ordinator and a secretary) located in Geneva, travel of experts, consultancies and other administrative and logistical costs. The UNCTAD Technical Co-operation Programme is, on its own account, also responsible for seminar as well as other advisory and training activities in developing countries not covered by the regional projects. In this connection, termination of funding by UNDP for the regional project for Latin America and the Caribbean has made further demands on the limited funds available to the UNCTAD Programme. In 1990, such central trust funds amounted to some $103,400, which represents only 20 per cent of the total trust funds provided to UNCTAD for GSP technical co-operation.

(ii) Secondly, trust funds for specific purposes, such as the financing of seminars, provision of associate experts, etc.;

(iii) Finally, in-kind contributions, such as the provision of experts by preference-giving countries to participate in seminar activities and the provision of seminar materials. 2/

8. Central trust funds came from only one preference-receiving country, namely China ($10,000), and from three preference-giving countries, Norway ($23,364), Sweden ($40,000) and Switzerland ($30,000) (see annex II). Pledges of such central trust funds for 1991 so far have come from China ($10,000), Sweden ($40,000) and Switzerland ($30,000), yielding a total of $80,000. It is hoped that member States will respond and provide the central operating funds to enable the Programme to meet requests for GSP technical co-operation from developing countries, in particular in the light

of the specific demands for 1991 (see annex IV). The general trust fund contributions would be particularly relevant in those geographical areas which are no longer covered by regional projects. Additional central funding of approximately $150,000 will be necessary to carry out planned activities in 1991.

9. In 1990, UNDP funding for the three regional projects and the national GSP project amounted to roughly $500,000, broken down as follows: Africa $191,100, Asia and the Pacific $181,800, Latin America and the Caribbean $20,100, and the national project on the GSP rules of origin for Indonesia $107,000 (see annex II). Out of the total funding of global UNCTAD GSP activities in 1990, which amounted to $1 million, UNDP accounted for 49 per cent, with the remainder covered by trust fund contributions from member States.

Chapter II

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES ON THE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS IN 1990

10. In 1990, 50 activities were undertaken by the UNCTAD Technical Co-operation Programme on the GSP and Other Trade Laws (see annex III). Of these, 24 training seminars/workshops were held - two at the regional level and 22 at the national level. Seven advisory missions were undertaken in all regions of the world aimed principally at advising preference-receiving countries on the establishment or strengthening of GSP focal points. Additional activities included three fund-raising missions to preference-giving countries, one evaluation mission to Africa, six missions to provide lectures on the GSP, participation in one tripartite review meeting and two national workshops for the ESCAP study component within the regional project for Asia and the Pacific, and six field research missions to all the member States of ASEAN for a study on GSP cumulation. In all, 1,107 participants from 24 developing countries received training in these activities, the majority of these participants in national seminars represented the private and public trading interests actually using the GSP.

A. Advisory missions

11. Seven advisory missions in connection with the establishment and/or improvement of GSP focal points were undertaken in 1990 as follows: Jordan, Singapore and Thailand in the Asian and Pacific region; and Cameroon and Togo in the African region. Two missions were also undertaken to Indonesia to help execute its national project.

B. Training activities

12. In 1990, the Programme took a very practical approach to the delivery of technical co-operation, with emphasis being given to national seminars and, in this context, to personalized consultations with potential/actual individual exporters and manufacturers in order that they better utilize the GSP advantages. This practical approach has helped to increase GSP utilization and to reduce the problems faced by exporters, as well as to acquaint new exporters with the benefits of the GSP available to them (see annex I).

13. Half of the training activities were held in the Asian and Pacific region. It should be noted that, at the request of the Malaysian Government there was a workshop in Kuala Lumpur which concentrated on a limited number of schemes. This new approach was judged to be excellent and will be applied in other more advanced developing countries upon request. The delivery rate for Africa was relatively low compared to 1989 in the light of the UNDP/UNCTAD evaluation mission, as it was decided that any further project activities should be undertaken after the outcome of the mission. Four national seminars were held for the first time in Eastern Europe, namely in Hungary and Poland. These countries were designated as beneficiaries by seven OECD preference-giving countries in 1990. Many requests for national seminars have

been forthcoming with the aim of exposing a maximum number of traders and government officials to the intricacies of the various schemes. The seminars concentrate on product-specific analysis of the specific export interests of each country visited. For beneficiary least developed countries, training on the GSP and more particularly on the special measures accorded to them under the GSP has motivated trading interest in examining their position in alternative GSP markets. During the training missions, experts visit the focal points and/or export promotion bodies to examine the facilities and to provide advice on how to improve them and on how to obtain all the relevant resource materials necessary for the effective use of the GSP.

14. The feedback arising from the seminars and their reports has the additional benefit of providing inputs to the substantive work undertaken in UNCTAD on the GSP at the annual sessions of the Special Committee on Preferences. UNCTAD staff members involved in the substantive work also participate, where feasible, as experts in seminars and advisory missions. This field experience has given them a greater awareness and deeper understanding of the real problems developing countries face in using the GSP and has made a positive contribution to the quality of the substantive work of the GSP Section. Revised GSP handbooks based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) are now distributed in training missions in three languages. Handbooks on the other trade laws affecting exports from developing countries are also made available during training and advisory missions. Some of the more advanced developing countries are particularly interested in these activities as they have recently begun to encounter restrictions under provisions relating, in particular, to anti-dumping and countervailing-duty actions. The UNCTAD secretariat complements the Programme's training activities by providing detailed computer print-outs of the actual trade flows between the countries visited and the preference-giving countries, including tariff and sub-tariff line details on NTMs which affect the trade of these countries.

15. In 1990, the following handbooks were revised and published for use in training missions: Digests of Schemes and Rules of Origin, Handbook on Handicrafts - Preferential Treatment for Handmade Goods - and Handbooks on the schemes of Canada, the EEC, EFTA preference-giving countries and Japan.

C. Support to specific activities by member States

16. Specific seminar activities were financed by two preference-giving countries during 1990. The Government of Japan funded the following: a national seminar for Hungary (12-14 June), three national seminars for Poland - Warsaw, Gdansk and Krakow - (19-29 June) and a national seminar for Peru (19-21 November). Switzerland, one of the regular contributors in this sphere, financed a regional seminar for Andean Pact countries which was held in Lima, Peru (12-16 November).

17. It should be noted that, in addition to the seminar activities financed by the Japanese trust fund, provision is also made to cover the costs of two studies on regional cumulation for ASEAN and Latin American country groupings. For the former group of countries, field research missions were

undertaken. The Government of Japan also continues to finance the salary and travel of an associate expert attached to the UNDP/UNCTAD Regional GSP Project for Asia and the Pacific (RAS/89/028) based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

18. Upon invitation, six missions for the purpose of delivering lectures on GSP matters were provided in the training activities of the following institutions: Board of Customs (Finland), Federal Ministry for Finance (Austria), the Eastern and Southern Africa Trade Promotion and Training Centre (Kenya), the Grain Marketing Board (Zimbabwe), the Commonwealth Secretariat (United Kingdom) and the Commonwealth Secretariat (Canada).

19. The Government of Italy continued to finance the salaries and travel of two associate experts in 1990, one stationed in Harare, Zimbabwe, and the other in Geneva.

D. Fund-raising missions

20. In 1990, three fund-raising missions were undertaken to Austria, Finland and Sweden, in order to seek further co-operation for the GSP Programme. As a result, in-kind contributions or general trust fund contributions from these countries were received during 1990.

Chapter III

FUTURE OF THE TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES ON THE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS

21. Overall activities in 1990 decreased compared with 1989. Funding constraints from both UNDP and bilateral sources have left the GSP Programme with 51 outstanding requests for training activities. This demand for training and advisory missions by beneficiaries which hitherto had not used the GSP clearly shows the need for continued financial support by UNCTAD member States. The recent granting of beneficiary status to some Eastern European countries by many preference-giving countries may call for training activities in order to assist traders to understand and utilize the GSP schemes and to help establish GSP focal points. In addition, the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations may affect the present schemes offered by preference-giving countries and thus the need for more activities under the GSP Programme. Many requests for missions to explain the relationship between the Uruguay Round and the GSP schemes, and the nature and features of new GSP schemes, are expected. It is therefore hoped that governments will provide the general trust fund with the necessary support in order that the requests made by developing countries for more technical co-operation on the GSP and other trade laws can be fully carried out.

22. The GSP computerized information system is expected to be finalized in 1991 if sufficient funding from preference-giving countries and other donors is forthcoming. Upon completion of the system, lap-top personal computers would be purchased for use by the various GSP projects on missions as well as to improve communications between the Geneva-based Programme and the other projects in the field in matters of report writing and dissemination of various statistics. The use of computers would strengthen in particular the practical dimension of the Programme, including the individual consultations on products and schemes with the market operators from the public and private sectors.

23. Despite the increased demand for training activities, the share of the central trust fund contributions for the Geneva-based UNCTAD Technical Co-operation Programme on the GSP and Other Trade Laws, which backstops and services activities in all regions, was relatively small, amounting to $103,364 in 1990. 3/ In the absence of further contributions of this type, it will be difficult to fulfil the many requests for the Programme's services. Such a situation is of particular concern owing to the key rule the Geneva-based focal point plays in the GSP Programme and its strong relationship with the regional projects. Despite the UNDP funding available under the regional projects, these projects will be unable to carry out their activities effectively without experts and technical and administrative support from the Geneva-based UNCTAD GSP Programme.

Notes

1/ The formal title of the trust-fund-financed programmes is the "UNCTAD technical assistance programme on the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and on other trade laws and regulations directly affecting exports of developing countries" (INT/84/A01). The other UNDP-financed regional projects are: UNDP/UNCTAD Regional Project for Asia and the Pacific, "The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): Training and Studies" (RAS/89/028); UNDP/UNCTAD African Regional Technical Co-operation on the Generalized System of Preferences (RAF/86/057); UNDP/UNCTAD Regional Project for Latin America and the Caribbean "Technical Co-operation on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and Other Trade Laws" (RLA/88/019). The national project for Indonesia is "Optimum utilization of the rules of origin and other customs procedures related to GSP" (INS/86/007). The Japanese-financed interregional project is "Government of Japan support to the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)" (INT/89/057).

2/ The following preference-giving countries provided experts as in-kind contributions: Australia, Austria, Canada, the EEC, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland and the United States of America.

3/ Central trust funding for the Geneva-based Programme in previous years was as follows: 1984 - $162,000; 1985 - $48,754; 1986 - $169,193; 1987 - $100,000; 1988 - $137,000; and 1989 - $97,000.

ANNEXES

Annex I

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES IN SUPPORT OF UNDP/UNCTAD GLOBAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES THROUGH TRUST FUND AND IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PREFERENCE-GIVING COUNTRIES IN 1990
(in US dollars)[a]

Activity	Project	Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Hungary	Japan	New Zealand	Poland	Switzerland	United States	Total
National seminar on the GSP for Bangladesh, Dhaka (17-19 February)	RAS/89/028	600[a]										600
National seminar on the GSP for Zimbabwe, Harare (6-7 March)	RAF/86/057	600[a]		600[a]	600[a]		1 200[a]	600[a]				3 600
National seminar on the GSP for Sri Lanka, Colombo (20-22 March)	RAS/89/028	600[a]									600[a]	1 200
National seminar on the GSP for Malta, Valetta (10-12 April)	INT/84/A01	600[a]		2 051[a]							3 262[a]	5 913
National seminar on the GSP for Uganda, Kampala (24-26 April)	RAF/86/057										900[a]	900
National seminar on the GSP for Cuba, Havana (25-26 April)	RLA/88/019			900[a]								900
National seminar on the GSP for the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo (2-4 May)	RLA/88/019			900[a]	1 938[a]						900[a]	3 738
National seminar on the GSP for Cape Verde, Praia (9-11 May)	RAF/86/057				900[a]							900
National seminar on the GSP and other trade laws for Hungary, Budapest (12-14 June)	(INT/84/A01) INT/89/057	900[a]	2 066[a]				900[a]				5 137[a]	9 003
National seminars on GSP and other trade laws for Poland - Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow (19-29 June)	(INT/84/A01) INT/89/057	900[a]		10 086[a]	3 276[a]		69 134[b] 13 240[a]				900[a]	79 220 18 316
National seminar on the GSP for Papua New Guinea, Lae (18-19 June)	RAS/89/028											
National Seminar on the GSP for the Solomon Islands, Honiara (21-22 June)	RAS/89/028											

Activity	Project	Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Hungary	Japan	New Zealand	Poland	Switzerland	United States	Total
National seminar on the GSP for the Philippines, Iloilo (19-20 July)	RAS/89/028											
Regional seminar on GSP and other trade laws for ASEAN member countries, Manila, Philippines (23-27 July)	RAS/89/028	1 500[a]				1 500[a]		1 500[a]	1 500[a]			6 000
National workshop on the GSP for Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur (30-31 July)	RAS/89/028					900[a]			900[a]		900[a]	2 700
National seminar on the GSP for Afghanistan, Kabul (4-8 September)	RAS/89/028											
National seminars on the GSP for Ecuador - Quito and Guayaquil (5-9 November)	INT/84/A01			4 772[a]							4 132[a]	8 904
Regional seminar on GSP and other trade laws for Andean member countries, Lima, Peru (12-16 November)	(RLA/88/019) INT/84/A01			1 500[a]						52 000[b] 1 500[a]	4 513[a]	52 000 7 513
National seminar on GSP and other trade laws for Peru, Lima (19-21 November)	(INT/84/A01) INT/89/057			900[a]			15 140[b] 1 800[a]				900[a]	15 140 3 600
National seminars on the GSP for India, Calcutta (12-13 Nov.) and Cochin (19-20 November)	RAS/89/028				16 357[a]							16 357
TOTAL		5 700	2 066	21 709	23 071	2 400	101 414	2 100	2 400	53 500	22 144	236 504

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION: $US236,504

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.

* Estimated at United Nations rates.

a Experts' salary, travel and DSA.

b Trust funds for specific seminar activities.

Annex II

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO GSP TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 1990
(in US dollars)

Country	Estimated in-kind contributions a/	Trust fund contributions		Total
		Specific purposes	Central	
Australia	5 700	-	-	5 700
Austria	2 066	-	-	2 066
Canada	21 709	-	-	21 709
China	-	-	10 000	10 000
EEC	23 071	-	-	23 071
Hungary	2 400	-	-	2 400
Italy	-	127 900 */	-	127 900
Japan	10 640	144 411 **/	-	155 051
New Zealand	2 100	-	-	2 100
Norway	-	-	23 364	23 364
Poland	2 400	-	-	2 400
Sweden	-	-	40 000	40 000
Switzerland	1 500	52 000	30 000	83 500
United States	22 144	-	-	22 144
TOTAL	93 730	324 311	103 364	521 405
UNDP funding (National and regional projects)	-	-	-	499 956
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	1 021 361

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.

*/ Salary and travel for associate experts.

**/ Including $53,637 for salary and travel of associate expert.

a/ Participation of experts (salary, travel and per diem) and provision of pamphlets, etc.

Annex III

SUMMARY TABLE OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN 1990 AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS WHO RECEIVED TRAINING

Project	Number of seminars/missions	Number of participants who received training a/
INT/84/A01	3 national seminars	168
	1 advisory mission	N.A.
	3 fund-raising mission	N.A.
	1 regional seminar	29
	4 lecture missions	N.A.
INT/84/A01)	5 national seminars	269
INT/89/057)	6 field research missions	N.A.
INT/84/A01)	2 national seminars	63
RLA/88/019)		
RAF/86/057	3 national seminars	128
	2 advisory missions	N.A.
	1 evaluation mission	N.A.
	2 lecture mission	N.A.
RAS/89/028	1 national workshop	79
	8 national seminars	343
	1 regional seminar	28
	1 tripartite review	N.A.
	2 advisory missions	N.A.
	2 national workshops for ESCAP	N.A.
TOTAL	2 regional seminars	57
	21 national seminars	971
	7 advisory mission	N.A.
	3 fund-raising missions	N.A.
	6 lecture missions	N.A.
	1 evaluation mission	N.A.
	1 tripartite review	N.A.
	2 national workshops for ESCAP	N.A.
	1 national workshop	79
	6 field research missions	N.A.
GRAND TOTAL	50 Activities	1 107

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.

a/ Regional seminars: participants limited to one or two per country.

Annex IV

SUMMARY TABLE OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SEMINARS AND PARTICIPANTS WHO RECEIVED TRAINING FROM 1984 TO 1990 BY THE UNCTAD TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME ON THE GSP (INCLUDING UNDP-FUNDED REGIONAL PROJECTS)

Year	Number of seminars	Number of participants who received training a/
1984	8 (3 regional, 5 national)	414
1985	8 (4 regional, 4 national)	293
1986	14 (3 regional, 11 national)	825
1987	20 (6 regional, 14 national)	1 385
1988	14 (4 regional, 10 national)	918
1989	34 (6 regional, 28 national)	1 887
1990	24 (2 regional, 21 national 1 workshop)	1 107

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.

a/ Regional seminars: participants limited to one or two per country.

Annex V

TENTATIVE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS SEMINAR SCHEDULE FOR 1991

Region / Month	INTERREGIONAL (INT/84/A01)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (RAS/89/028)	AFRICA (RAF/86/057)	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN (INT/84/A01)	INDONESIA (INS/86/007)
January	Documentation for Special Committee on Preferences	(WS) 17 Hong Kong (ESCAP) (AM) 19 China - Guangzhou (N) 21-24 China - Guangzhou			(T) Surabaya (T) Bandung
February		(WS) 21 Kuala Lumpur (ESCAP) (N) 25- 1 Fiji - Suva	(N) Côte d'Ivoire (AM) Benin		(T) 8 cities
March		(N) 4- 7 Samoa - Apia (N) 24-26 Pakistan - Faisalabad (N) 27-28 Pakistan - Multan	(R) 4- 8 French-speaking African countries Togo (Swiss)		
April	(AM) Poland (AM) Hungary	(N) Thailand	(N) Cameroon (N) Senegal (WS) Burkina Faso (WS) Mali		
May	10-17 Special Committee on Preferences	Expert Group Meeting (ESCAP)			
June		(N) Bangladesh (R) Asian low-income countries, Nepal (Sweden)	(N) Central African Rep. (N) Gabon		
July			(R) Central Africa, Congo (Sweden)		
August			(N) Namibia (Finland & Sweden) (R) SADCC, Namibia (Finland & Sweden)		
September	UNCTAD VIII	(N) Viet Nam (N) Lao PDR	(AM) Ruanda (N) Zaire (N) Ethiopia		
October	UNCTAD VIII	(N) Mongolia			
November		(WS) Indonesia (WS) Malaysia Tripartite Review			
December					
Outstanding requests*	(N) Algeria (N) Turkey (R) Arab Co-operation Council countries, Jordan (Sweden) (N) Syrian Arab Rep. (N) United Arab Emirates (N) Iraq	(N) Iran	(N) Guinea (N) Burundi	(R) Commonwealth Caribbean countries (N) Chile (N) Paraguay (N) El Salvador (N) Colombia (N) Panama (N) Guatemala (N) Jamaica (N) Dominica (N) Trinidad & Tobago (N) Cuba	

(N) = National; (R) = Regional; (AM) = Advisory Mission; (WS) = Workshop; (T) = Training mission.

* Due to lack of funds.